

Scholarships
AND
Fellowships
A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Marion B. Folsom *Secretary*

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Foreword

During recent years more and more people have become interested in the question of financial aid to students in institutions of higher education. The Office of Education, in response to the need for more information on the problem, has planned a series of reports, of which this bibliography is the first.

For the most part, the books and articles listed in this bibliography were found in the Educational Index, Dissertation Abstracts, Doctoral Dissertations and Master's Theses in Education. Some of these were cited in the bibliographies of other theses. A few items are from the thesis catalog of the Office of Education library.

An attempt has been made to include in this bibliography articles and other material describing research studies in the field of financial aid to students and in related areas. These areas cover plans of high school seniors, academic performance of scholarship holders, problems of administration of scholarship programs, and proposals for more student financial aid. Some of the material has been included because of its historical interest or because of the research techniques used. All of it is readily available through the usual library sources. Items are listed alphabetically by author, followed by a subject index.

The bibliography has been prepared by Richard C. Mattingly, Research Assistant, under the direction of Ralph C. M. Flynt, Director, Higher Education Programs Branch.

It is hoped that this bibliography will serve as a source of information to students of education, college administrators, faculty members and others interested in the problem of financial aid to students in institutions of higher education.

Lloyd E. Blauch, Assistant Commissioner
for Higher Education

Ralph C. M. Flynt, Director, Higher
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A Selected Bibliography

1. Adams, George. How To Afford That College Education. Greenlawn, N. Y., Harlan Publications, 1952. 250 p.

Tells how the prospective college student and parent can save enough money to send the student to college. There is a list of colleges showing the total amount of their loan funds and the average rate of interest.

2. Allen, Harry K. and Richard G. Axt. State Public Finance and State Institutions of Higher Education in the United States. Published for the Commission on Financing Higher Education. New York, Columbia University Press, 1952. 196 p.

Concludes that the States will be hard pressed to meet the demands of higher education. Increased taxes, although unpopular, may prove to be the last resort. The Federal Government is not in the picture as far as giving aid is concerned, because the proposals of the President's Commission on Higher Education have been neglected.

3. American Association of University Women, Maryland State Division. Scholarship Handbook. College Park, American Association of University Women, 1946. 16 p.

Listing of scholarships and loans available in Maryland, by institutions and civic groups. The listing is out of date in that more scholarships are available, but is helpful in suggesting where to look for sources of scholarship aid.

4. American Council on Education. Committee on Student Personnel Work. Financial Assistance for College Students. Russell T. Sharpe, Chairman. Washington, D. C., American Council on Education, 1946. 113 p.

Examination of the policy or lack of policy on the college level of matters pertaining to financial aid to students. It lays down some procedures that could aid an administrator of a scholarship fund. The feeling is that Federal aid to higher education is essential.

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5. American Labor Education Service, Inc. Labor Scholarships Abroad. New York, American Labor Education Service, Inc., 1953. 16 p.

Shows the sources of scholarship money and where labor leaders can obtain more education abroad. The chart in the back of the book is concise and of great value in briefly stating sources of scholarships, purposes, and places where they are offered.

6. Anderson, Ruth E. "An Annotated Bibliography of School and College Information." Bulletin of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, 36:170-208, 1952.

A comprehensive listing of the various books, pamphlets and papers that give information about the schools and colleges of the world. The list is divided into 5 parts: (1) General listings, (2) Specialized Training, (3) Geographic listing, (4) Guidance, (5) Scholarship Aid.

7. Arnett, Trevor. Trends in Tuition Fees in State and Endowed Colleges and Universities in the United States. New York, General Education Board, 1939. 113 p.

Shows the comparison between the years 1928-29 and 1936-37 in regard to loans, scholarships, and tuition fees. Loans and scholarship aid rose faster, percentage-wise, than enrollment and fees, according to the incomplete figures of the study.

8. Art, Richard G. The Federal Government and Financing Higher Education. New York, Columbia University Press, 1952. 295 p.

A description of the Federal programs which have had the greatest impact upon the institutions of higher education and an examination of the long-term development of Federal policy in regard to education. The last part is a study of the major issues regarding relations between the Federal Government and the Nation's institutes of higher education. The lack of balance between the natural sciences and the humanities is explored and the part played by the Federal Government in this lack of balance is explained.

9. Baker, Harold B. "The Working Student and His Grades." Journal of Education. Vol. 35 (1941), pp. 28-35.

Conducted at Friends University, Kansas, this study compares 166 matched pairs of working and non-working students. The findings are that a student who is weak academically and not working is more of a scholastic problem than a student who is strong academically and working 10-15 hours a week.

10. Barber, Leroy Edward. "Why some able high school graduates do not go to college." Unpublished doctor's dissertation, Graduate School, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1950. 77 p. (Summary may be found in School Review, Vol. 59:2 [1951] pp. 93-6).

Evaluates the answers of 111 Erie, Pa. high school graduates of the class of June 1948 to the question of why they did not go to college. A "lack of finances" was the most important single reason (39 percent). A "lack of academic interest" and a "lack of serious purpose" accounted for another 32 percent. All students interviewed had I.Q.'s of 115 or more.

11. Berdie, Ralph F. After High School - What? Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1954. 240 p.

Describes the methods used and tabulates the results of a questionnaire study of the post-high school plans of almost 25,000 Minnesota high school graduates. The follow-up study of one part of the group a year later showed that on the average there was only one percent difference between plans and what actually happened. The findings of this study are basic material for groups doing research in the field of plans of high school seniors.

12. Bilderssee, Adele. State Scholarship Students at Hunter College of the City of New York. Teachers College, Columbia University, Contributions to Education, No. 540. New York, Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1932. 138 p.

Holders of the Regents' scholarships at Hunter College between 1913-1921 and 1926-1929 are studied. The questionnaire covered interests and activities during college and after graduation. The conclusion was that the stipend was too small. There was no significant difference between scholarship holders and the control group regarding civic activity after graduation from college.

13. Bulger, Paul G. "Financial Realities and Resources." Student Personnel Work as Deeper Teaching by Esther Lloyd-Jones and Margaret R. Smith. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1954.

Discusses the problem of student financial troubles from both the institution's side and the student's side. Suggests several ways of advising students who are in financial trouble or who may get into it.

14. Burnett, Collins W. "Scholarships go to Town." California Journal of Secondary Education, 25:367-68, October 1950.

Gives the figures for source of scholarship and use. Less than 5 percent of the funds in California was not used because of lack of qualified applicants.

15. Brown, Francis J., ed. Approaching Equality of Opportunity in Higher Education. Report of a National Conference Sponsored by the Committee on Equality of Opportunity in Higher Education of the American Council on Education, St. Louis, Missouri, November 15-16, 1954. Reports of Committees and Conferences, Vol. XIX, No. 59. Washington, D. C., American Council on Education, March 1955. 138 p.

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Printed record of the conference concerned with discrimination at time of admission and with other factors that prevent youths from going to college. There are several speeches and discussions that are concerned with the problem of motivation to go to college and with the economic barriers that prevent many from attending college.

16. Chasse, L. J. A Study of Student Loans and Their Relation to Higher Education Finance. New York, Harmon Foundation, Inc., 1925. 170 p. (Monograph No. 1).

Recommendations for a sound loan program. The Harmon Foundation went into the business of making loans to college students to see what were the problems connected with the practice. This monograph, one of the first in the field, tells of the experiences of the Harmon Foundation. This group not only lent money to students but also tried to teach them correct business practices.

17. Cole, Charles C., Jr. Encouraging Scientific Talent. A report to the National Science Foundation. New York, College Entrance Examination Board, July 1956. 260 p.

The National Science Foundation asked the College Entrance Examination Board to investigate various aspects of the problem of how to increase the Nation's supply of trained talent. An hour questionnaire was given to 32,750 students in 470 high schools. A short ability test differentiated the brighter students. The questionnaires of the top 30 percent of students were tabulated. According to this study, the expectation of going to college is directly associated with ability. There is a thorough but unannotated bibliography.

18. Sponsored Scholarships. New York, The College Entrance Examination Board, 1952. 28 p.

Recommends that a service be set up to help groups to award their scholarships. The business groups questioned did not particularly feel the need for a service, but it has since caught on. Certain figures in the study are very valuable. There is a list of business groups giving scholarships.

19. Cole, Tillie Lorenzo. "A study of the 1938-39 freshman class of Indiana State Teachers College with relation to psychological rating, scholarship index, and personality traits." Unpublished master's thesis. Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, 1939. 52 p.

Compares the scores made on the psychological examination taken by all freshman students. The scores were compared to the scholastic achievement as measured by grades in the first 3 quarters of the academic year. The conclusion was that the psychological examination score does not give a reliable indication of future achievement at Indiana State Teachers College.

20. College Entrance Examination Board. College Admissions. New York, College Entrance Examination Board, 1954. 156 p.

A series of chapters on the various problems connected with admissions and the place of the college in an age of expanding population. Case studies of students applying for admission are presented. The problem of using scholarships as a recruiting device is frankly stated, but the answer is not indicated.

21. Colver, Robert M. "An evaluation of the selection process and the results of the Summerfield Scholarship program at the University of Kansas." Unpublished Doctor of Education dissertation. Department of Education, Graduate School, University of Kansas, Lawrence. July 1952. 169 p.

Evaluates the Summerfield scholarship program by means of a questionnaire. The conclusion was that there was something wrong with the selection program, because there were 2 failures for each 3 students who maintained scholarship standards. It was also noted that only 25 percent of the students were recognized as leaders, although leadership was supposed to be a criterion for selection.

22. _____. "Scholarship selection and administration -- an objective appraisal of one program." College and University, Vol. 30, No. 1 (Oct. 1954).

Compares the college records of the scholarship holders with the records of those who, although applying for scholarships and not receiving them, still went to the University of Kansas. The author's purpose was to discover whether the scholarship recipients met the donor's objectives.

23. Commission on Financing Higher Education. Nature and Needs of Higher Education. Report of the Commission on Financing Higher Education. New York, Columbia University Press, 1952. 192 p.

Conclusion of the Commission is that by raising student fees and by getting more contributions from individuals and industry, higher education will survive. The thing that they do not want to happen is to have the Federal Government increase its scholarship program. According to the Commission, since Federal Government money carries control with it, freedom of education would be lost.

24. Conger, Louis H. and Philip A. Coven. Expenses and Income of College Students. Association of Colleges and Universities of New York, The State Education Department, State University of New York, Dec. 1951. 26 p., mimeographed.

Findings of a questionnaire study of 3,373 students at 32 New York colleges and universities. The \$350 scholarship stipend was a very substantial factor in college attendance of many students and if students cannot earn more of their expenses, an increase in tuition and fees may mean the elimination of some students who cannot meet the expense. Statistical tables support this conclusion.

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25. Council on Social Work Education, Social Work Fellowships Offered During the Year 1953-54. New York, Council on Social Work Education, 1952. 40 p.

Listing of available aid for social workers with the list broken down by institutions. Also some suggestions on other possible sources of funds, either church or Federal, at the graduate level.

26. Crawford, Albert Beecher. "Effect of scholarship--a study of motivation." The Journal of Personnel Research, Vol. IV, Nos. 9 and 10 (Jan.-Feb. 1926), pp. 391-404.

Compares the achievements of Yale men receiving aid with a similar group of men who were not receiving aid. Both groups were equal in ability and preparation.

27. _____. "Financial Aid and Employment Problems." Proceedings of the Institute for Administrative Officers and Higher Institutions. Vol. IV, pp. 199-218. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1932.

A plea for planning the total employment picture of a college in terms of the individual student. It should be done from a central office. Crawford wrote this article from his experience at Yale.

28. _____. Incentives to Study -- A Survey of Student Opinion. New Haven, Connecticut, Yale University Press, 1929. 194 p.

Analyzes the motivations of Yale College students based upon 1,166 questionnaires. The findings of this study indicate that many students, not knowing exactly why they were studying certain subjects, did very poorly in them. When the motivation was strong, they did better. Another incentive to study for one group was that grade index and the amount of scholarship aid were linked together after the first year. Those students with high mental ability and a definite purpose were among the best students.

29. Dalton, Charles Richard. "A Study of Rochester Prize and Genesee Scholarship Awards in the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Rochester, 1932-1942." Unpublished master's thesis, Department of Education, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, 1943. 82 p.

The University of Rochester had an evaluation of its scholarship program. By examination of the records of the scholarship group, it was found that they were superior, but should have shown more consistent performance. The women received better grades than the men. Rank in high school class was the best indication of future academic success.

30. Department of Guidance and Counseling, Portland Public Schools. College Scholarship Information. Portland, Ore., 1954. 125 p.

Written to interest the high school graduate in college and to inform him about scholarships available. The directory does not pretend to have the latest word. People using it are advised to write to the college or organization offering the scholarships to obtain more information.

31. "Do Scholarships Influence College Attendance?" In the Journal of Higher Education, Vol. XXVII, No. 3 (Mar. 1956), pp. 147-150. Reported by Clyde A. Parker and E. Wayne Wright, Brigham Young University.

Attempts to answer the question of what part financial aid had in determining where a student would go to college. Interviews with 247 students who had received scholarships and questionnaires to 381 students who had applied and were not attending Brigham Young University are the basis for this study. Between 21 and 36 percent chose Brigham Young because of scholarship aid.

32. The Educational Record, Vol. 37, No. 2 (April 1956). "Helping Qualified Students to Continue Their Education": A Symposium.

Sherman E. Smith. "Factors which prevent able young people from going to college." p. 85-87.

Richard L. Plaut. "How do we offer assistance to students who would not otherwise go to college?" p. 87-90.

Wm. W. Turnbull. "How can academic ability be identified and made known?" p. 90-92.

Ralph C. M. Flynt. "Sources of scholarship funds." p. 92-93.

33. Elam, Stanley. "A Quarter of a Million and No Takers." Illinois Education, Vol. 35 (April 1947). p. 235.

This is one reason why it can be said that there is more scholarship money in the United States than can be used. The State of Illinois, for example, has tuition scholarships worth \$80 each toward tuition at State Teachers colleges. Many of these scholarships are not used each year. The individual scholarships are small, but the total sum is large. In 1947, \$250,000 in scholarships was not being used.

34. Ewing, Jean K. "An investigation of the success of freshmen tuition scholarship students entering Ohio University in September 1949." Unpublished master's thesis. Ohio University, Athens, 1951. 155 p.

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Sampling of information about 34 scholarship holders out of the 60 awarded. The author found that most would have come to college without scholarship help. Because of low grades, only 16 of the 34 held their scholarship more than 2 semesters. The scholarship holders were more active in extracurricular activities than the regular students.

35. Farber, Robert Holton. "An evaluation of the award of scholarships in a liberal arts college." Unpublished master's thesis. Department of Education, University of Chicago, Chicago, 1940. 70 p.

Evaluation of the Rector Scholarship Program at DePauw University before 1940. The writer was concerned with the lack of success of some of the scholarship holders and wanted to determine what criteria could be used to assure successful holding of the scholarship for 4 years. He found that students from small high schools usually did not do so well as graduates from larger high schools. He suggested that a better testing program be set up to determine the awarding of scholarships. He further suggested that the stipend be adjusted so that juniors and seniors would receive a larger amount.

36. _____. "The Edward Rector Scholarship Foundation." Higher Education, 3:13-15, Sept. 14, 1950.

Several years after making a study of the Rector Scholarship Program, the writer became the administrator of it. A scholastic aptitude test is given every applicant to aid in the selection of winners. The amount of scholarship aid has been changed and students receive more aid in their junior and senior years on a graduated scale that is also based on ability to pay.

37. "Federal Government and Higher Education: A Journal Symposium." Journal of Higher Education, 21:339-359. Oct. 1950.

Discussion of some of the aspects of the Federal Government and higher education. It tells about what has been tried before and what can be tried. An estimate of the cost of several types of Federal aid is given. The last part is a discussion of how the British Government has handled the problem.

38. Federation Employment Service. Guide to Scholarships, a Directory of Information Available Through the Undergraduate Colleges Located in New York City. New York, The Federation Employment Service, 1948. 26 p.

Compilation of student financial aid in New York City. This is a valuable guide to students in the New York City area. There is a list of the institutions showing the amount of scholarship aid available at each place. There is a cross-index showing scholarships by field of study. There is also a listing of some of the scholarships that are not handled through the various institutions.

39. Feingold, S. Norman. Scholarships, Fellowships, and Loans. Boston, Bellman Publishing Company, Inc., 1955 (3 volumes).

Lists the sources of financial aid to students. It has excellent information and is well written. The concentration is on those scholarships not controlled by institutions of higher learning. Unwieldy because it is in 3 volumes.

40. Fuller, Jean H. "The Question of Scholarships: A Study of Some Basic Factors to be Considered in Granting Them." Unpublished master's thesis. Syracuse University, New York, 1944. 77 p.

Studies 3 different groups with (1) full scholarships, (2) partial scholarships and some employment, and (3) no scholarships and working their way through college. The groups that had partial scholarships and some employment also had the best grades. The no-scholarship group and the employed group showed the most improvement in 4 years.

41. Furlong, F. R. "Community Scholarship Fund." The Clearing House, 27:33-34, Sept. 1952.

Describes the solution of the problem of non-college attendance in Sea Clift, New York. There it was found that some of the more able high school graduates were not going into higher education. The town's people set up a corporation to award scholarships. The award is small, but usually enough to help the recipient go to college or to a post-high school institution.

42. Harmon Foundation, Inc. Seven Years' Experience with Student Loans. New York, Harmon Foundation, Inc., 1929. 24 p.

Study of a successful student loan program. The Harmon Foundation lent money to students upon the recommendation of various institutions. Their experience is related so that other groups, wishing to set up loan funds, would have some concrete examples to use as a guide.

43. _____. Survey of Student Aid Sources in New Jersey. New York, Harmon Foundation, Inc., 1932. 122 p.

Historically and practically, this book is valuable as one of the first in the field of student aid. The techniques used to obtain the information are still good and the student in search of aid may still find many ideas on where to look for help even if his search shows that the particular organization that offered the scholarship no longer exists. There are few recent studies on a State-wide basis of comparable scope.

44. Harris, Seymour E. The Market for College Graduates -- and related aspects of education and income. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1949. 208 p.

Pessimistic prophet of the need for college-trained citizens. The colleges and universities are training too many people. More students should be given 2-year terminal courses. There should be more screening of college students. They should be told that they may not be able to get a position utilizing their college education when they graduate.

45. Harvard College. The Harvard College National Scholarships. A Descriptive Report at the End of Six Years. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1941. 41 p.

Gives a report at the end of 6 years for the program and a breakdown of parents' occupation and income. The success of the group as measured by success in passing the freshman year is much higher than for the freshman class as a whole. The scholarships were discontinued during World War II.

46. The Harvard Educational Review, Summer 1953. Vol. 23, No. 3, Special Issue. "Social Class Structure and American Education."

James S. Davis, "Social Class Factors and School Attendance." p. 175-185.

Joseph A. Kahl, "Educational and Occupational Aspirations of 'Common Man' Boys." p. 186-203.

47. Haveman, Ernest, and Patricia West. They Went to College.-- The College Graduate in America Today. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1952. 277 p.

The magazine, Time, sponsored this study of college graduates, where they live, what they are doing and how much they are earning. The study is cited frequently to show the value of going to college and which institutions to attend. It is one of the few recent studies on college graduates. The sampling consisted of 9,064 graduates from 1,027 degree-granting institutions.

48. Haverford College Bulletin, Report of the President, 1953-54. Vol. 53, No. 2, Haverford, Pa., 1954. 24 p.

A summation of reasons why one college will not expand to take care of more students in the coming years.

49. Havighurst, Robert J. "Comparative study of social origins of students in the universities." The Yearbook of Education, 1950. London, published (in association with the University of London Institute of Education) by Evans Brothers, Ltd., Russell Square, London, 1950.

Shows the percentages of various occupational groups in the U. S. national labor force and the percentages of students in college based upon the occupation of the father.

50. _____ and Robert R. Rodgers. "The Role of Motivation in Attendance at Post-High-School Educational Institutions." In Who Should Go To College by Bryon S. Hollinshead. New York, Columbia University Press, 1952. pp. 135-165.

Discusses the problem of motivation for college and how to predict who will go to college. The figures cited in this study are from the President's Advisory Committee on Higher Education.

51. Heidenreich, Harold Henry. "A Compilation and an Analysis of College and University Scholarships Available to High School Graduates." Unpublished master's thesis. University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., 1954. 156 p.

Surveys the scholarship information available to high school seniors in the Portland, Oreg. area. The findings of the survey, that there was a lack of scholarship information, caused the start of an interchange of scholarship material among the various high schools of the Portland area and a definite planned program for high school seniors to apply early enough for scholarship aid.

52. Hickey, John D. "An Analysis of Certain Restricted Grants-in-Aid Offered by Selected Institutions of Higher Education." Unpublished doctor's thesis. Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, 1954. 195 p.

Restricted funds for scholarships are not so much of a problem as many believe. The New England institutions studied here had less than 8 percent of their funds tied up in restricted scholarships and much of that money can be used. Owing to lack of data, the study concerns itself only with 9 of the 31 institutions that had restricted funds, but these were institutions with large scholarship programs.

53. Hodson, Mary Frances. "A Study of the Coordination and Dissemination of Scholarship Information." Unpublished master's thesis. University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., 1953. 128 p.

Discusses the need for wider dissemination of scholarship materials. The best place to have the information is in the hands of the high school counselor. This is the report of a survey of the Portland, Ore. area. The group published the information on available scholarships.

54. Hollinshead, Bryon S. Who Should Go To College? New York, Columbia University Press, 1952. 190 p.

Recommends that a commission be set up to administer corporation funds set aside for scholarships; that the Office of Education set up a scholarship program; and that the top quarter of the high school graduates be the group helped. A small but excellent bibliography.

55. Hollis, Ernest V. "Vermont Youth and Higher Education," in Report of the Committee for the Study of Factors Involved in the Higher Education of Vermont Youth to the General Assembly of 1953. Pursuant to Joint Resolution No. 376 of the Act of 1951. [Montpelier, Vt., 1951/ 64 p.

Study of what the State of Vermont has done for higher education, what it is doing and what it should be doing according to a professional educator. Vermont colleges are not attracting Vermont public high school graduates in large enough percentages. One solution is true support to the institutions of higher education on the part of the government of Vermont.

56. Iffert, Earl. "The Student Retention and Withdrawal Study," College and University, Vol. 30, No. 4 (July 1955), pp. 406-411.

Preliminary report of 14,000 non-veteran students from 152 institutions of higher learning who entered college in 1950 to see why some dropped out. Academic and financial difficulties were first and second with more weight on academic difficulties in the freshman year.

57. Irwin, Mary, ed. American Universities and Colleges. American Council on Education, 7th Edition. Washington, D. C., 1956. 1,210 p.

Primarily a listing of 959 accredited colleges and universities of the U. S. and its territorial possessions. The information about institutions includes the amount of student aid awarded for 1954-55.

58. Jones, Aaron E. "Awarding Scholarships and Fellowships Within Membership of the American Association of Universities." Journal of Higher Education, 11:427-30, Nov. 1940.

Information for this article came from questionnaires sent to member universities and their scholarship committees, to high school principals, and to selected high school seniors. There were several criteria for awarding scholarships common to most groups.

59. _____. "The Control and Administration of Scholarships and Fellowships in Universities of the Association of American Universities." Unpublished doctor's dissertation. Graduate Division, University of California, Berkeley, Calif., 1939. 342 p.

Analysis of the administrative practices of the scholarship programs at more than 20 universities. Some of the institutions answered all of the questions; others answered some or none. Information had to be taken from the printed catalogs if it was not furnished by the institution.

60. Jones, Theodore S. Your Opportunity, 1952-53. Milton 87, Mass., Your Opportunity, 1952. 222 p.

Catalogs the various groups that offer scholarships with the main listing broken by occupations. No index, but a cross reference from item to item.

61. Kahl, Joseph A. "Educational and Occupational Aspirations of 'Common Man' Boys." The Harvard Educational Review, Vol. 23, No. 3, (Summer 1953), pp. 186-203.

Interviews with 24 boys in the Boston metropolitan area. They were selected because they came from the "upper-lower" or "common-man" class, yet had a high I.Q. Twelve wanted to go to college, twelve did not. Those who wanted to go to college usually had parents who wanted their children to do so. The parents of the others were usually content with their own way of life. In some of the cases the parents needed the children's earnings.

62. Kennedy, Robert E. "How to Finance a College Education." Parents Magazine. Vol. 4, No. 3, Mar. 1949.

Written for popular consumption, this article tells parents how to start saving for 4 years of college costing \$1,500 a year. There are several other articles similar to this one, telling the general public that lack of money need not keep their children from going to college.

63. King, R. A. "The Changing Picture in Student Support." The Educational Record, July 1955. Vol. 36, No. 3.

Advocates that the College Scholarship Service or an agency similar to it is necessary to keep certain students from shopping around to accept the highest offer of college scholarships. The College Scholarship Service tends to cut down the amount of support given those who do not need scholarship aid and helps to identify those students who have the ability to do college work but do not have the money to go to college.

64. Merrill, Estelle Whitney. "A Survey of the Student Loan Funds in the United States." Unpublished master's thesis. School of Education, New York University, New York, 1929. 375 p.

Study by the Harmon Foundation that uncovered many sources of loan funds. There is a discussion of the ways in which the losses of loans can be kept down. This study is old but the discussion is still pertinent.

65. Miller, Sarah D. Leeds. "A study of the achievement of scholarship holders in the class of 1932 in Pennsylvania colleges." Unpublished doctor's thesis. Philadelphia, Temple University, 1936. 69 p.

Shows the achievement of a group of 460 scholarship holders in 37 Pa. colleges between 1928 and 1932. The origin of the scholarships, the achievement of each group and the average amounts of each type of scholarship are given. The study shows there is in general justification for most of the scholarship holders but not for those holding senatorial or athletic scholarships.

66. Minnesota Commission on Higher Education. Higher Education in Minnesota. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1950. 419 p.

An excellent summary of high school and college graduates in Minnesota. It breaks down the findings from junior colleges, private colleges, teachers colleges, and the University. There is a good summary of what the high school graduates were doing 9 years later. This study is a continuation of the one by Robert Pace, cited below.

67. Moore, Margaret Whiteside. A Study of Young High School Graduates. Teachers College, Columbia University Contributions to Education, No. 583. New York, Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1933. 78 p.

Presents the results of a study of 300 cases of students who were under 16 years of age when they graduated from high school. They went to college in the same proportion as the statewide average for high school seniors. They tended to be more gifted than the statewide average student in the upper 10 percent as proved by better scores on tests given at the end of the sophomore and senior years of college. Many had the problem of social adjustment. This study was made possible through cooperation with the Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching, Pennsylvania.

68. Muirhead, Peter P. "The Story Behind the Scholarships." The University of the State of New York Bulletin to the Schools, Vol. 41, No. 10 (June 1955) pp. 341-4.

A short article on the number of candidates and the success of the boys. They formed a larger percentage of the group and won a larger percentage of the scholarships than did the girls.

69. _____. "Who Wins University Scholarships?" The University of the State of New York Bulletin to the Schools. Vol. 36, No. 10 (June 1950) pp. 293-5.

Shows that the Regents' Scholars are representative of the high school graduates of the State in respect to location of school graduated from, size of school graduated from and family income before taxes. There are minor differences, but the overall picture is remarkably representative.

70. Mulligan, Raymond A. "Socio-Economic Background and College Enrollment." Sociological Review, Vol. XVI (1951) pp. 188-96.

Conducted at Indiana University in 1946-47, this study used a sample of 1,477 students (20 percent of the male student body). The white-collar group was over-represented in both the veterans and non-veteran groups. The "GI Bill of Rights" (Public Law 346) had increased the proportion of students from the lower socio-economic group by more than 113 percent when veterans were compared to the non-veteran group.

71. National Child Welfare Division, The American Legion. Need a Lift -- Educational Opportunities for Children of Veterans. 5th Ed. Indianapolis, Ind., Scholarships Information Service, National Child Welfare Division, The American Legion, 1955. 64 p.

Lists the various scholarships offered by State American Legion groups and lists, by States, the laws of each State regarding help to veterans or their dependents. There is a list of colleges, universities, and special groups that help veterans and children of veterans complete their education.

72. National Manpower Council. A Policy for Scientific and Professional Manpower. A statement by the Council with facts and issues prepared by the research staff. New York, Columbia University Press, 1953. 264 p.

Recommendation by the Council that the Federal Government provide leadership for the collection and analysis of information about the development and recognition of human ability so that there will not be a waste of human manpower brought about by improper utilization. A broad, rather than specialized, scholarship program is preferred.

73. National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. Southern Project Report 1953-1955. New York, National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, 1956. 76 p.

Reports on the "Southern Project." It was started to uncover able, qualified Negro high school seniors and to help them find and reach their college objectives by means of counselling and financial aid. After 2 years of work, 523 high school seniors have been encouraged to go to college. Many more could be encouraged if they were identified at an earlier grade. This is an untapped source of talented manpower.

74. National University Extension Association. Youth Education. The 29th Discussion and Debate Manual. Vols. I and II. Edited by Bower Aly. Columbia, Mo., Artcraft Press, Aug. 1955.

Arguments pro and con plus comments on Federal Aid. Vol. II, bound with Vol. I, is additional information on the debate question, "How should educational opportunities be increased for the youth of the U. S.?"

75. The Needs of Higher Education in Maryland. The report of the commission appointed. ...to study the needs of higher education in Maryland. N.P., 1955. pp. xiv / 127. }

Contains a study of the plans of high school students as well as the makeup of the enrollment of State institutions of higher learning by county. The recommendation was for a State scholarship plan so that outstanding students may attend any college in the State. Feels also that there should be more junior colleges in the State. The minority reported against a scholarship program.

76. New Hampshire State Department of Education. The New Hampshire Scholarship Handbook. Concord, State Department of Education, 1955. (Looseleaf)

Listing of non-institutional scholarships. They are divided according to geographic restriction which makes it easy to see what scholarships are offered in each area of the State.

77. Occupational Planning Committee of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland. Directory of Scholarship Resources in Greater Cleveland. Vol. I. Welfare Federation of Cleveland, Ohio, 1955. (Looseleaf)

Sponsored by the Cleveland Women's City Club Foundation. The list includes undergraduate, graduate and special fields of study. Loans have a special section.

78. Overmyer, Andrew Jackson. "A Study of Student Aid and Scholarships." Unpublished master's thesis. Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., 1941. pp. iv + vii + 125.

Describes the administration of decentralized scholarship programs. Louisiana State University had a decentralized type of administration and this study tells about the problems connected with such a type.

79. Pace, C. Robert. They Went to College, A Study of 951 Former University Students. Minneapolis, The University of Minnesota Press, 1941. 148 p.

A study of 951 former students who entered the general college in 1924, 1925, 1928, and 1929 and graduated from the University of Minnesota. The study thoroughly covers the post-graduate life of the students. The questionnaire sent out is an excellent example of what can be done with this method of research.

80. Phearnan, Leo Thomas. "Comparisons of high school graduates who go to college with those who do not go to college." Unpublished doctor's dissertation. College of Education in the Graduate College of the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, 1948. 85 p.

Shows the difference in intelligence test scores between youths who go to college and those who do not. There are also tables showing where youths go to college, occupation and school level of parents and the reasons given for not going to college. Good bibliography.

81. Phillips, Joseph P. "The achievement of scholarship students as compared to the achievement of a comparable group of non-scholarship students of Indiana State Teachers College. Contributions of the Graduate School No. 605." Unpublished master's thesis. Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, 1948. 59 p.

Comparison of two groups that were as well matched as possible except that one group held scholarships -- the other did not. The scholarship group came from all over the State. Usually the father rates high on the occupational scale. The scholarship holders did

better scholastically and stayed in school longer than did the control group.

82. Pike, Ruth E. A Group of Scholarship Students, Their Scholastic Records, Earnings and Extracurricular Activities. University Extension Division, The University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Publication No. 126, 1938. 28 p.

Discusses the basis of selection of the Regents' Scholarship Students. They were good risks. They showed no larger percentage graduating, but they did persist in school longer and with higher grades compared to a sample group. It was concluded that the program should be continued.

83. Price, Elizabeth Sherwood. "A study of four year scholarship students at The George Washington University." Unpublished master's thesis. The George Washington University, Washington, D. C., 1944. 77 p.

Matches the scholarship holders from certain Washington, D. C. high schools with a control group similar in most respects except that some high schools were not represented in the control group. There were large differences among the graduates of the 8 high schools in scholarship achievement. The group as a whole was outstanding.

84. Proctor, Edith Guilford. "Scholarships Available to Graduates of Secondary Schools at Colleges and Universities in New England and New York State." Unpublished master's thesis. Boston University, School of Education, Boston, Mass., 1946. 196 p.

Collection of data for a study such as this is quite a problem. Since the writer collected printed material about the institutions, her figures are not exact. The philosophy behind the awarding of scholarships is explained by using the explanation in the college catalogs.

85. Pupil Personnel Services, Board of Education, Buffalo, N. Y. Scholarships Available Through Local Organizations, 1956. Buffalo Board of Education, 1955. 42 p. 7th rev. Mimeo.

Contains information concerning scholarship help offered through local clubs and societies in the Buffalo, N. Y. area. It does not include institutional scholarships.

86. Quattlebaum, Charles A. Federal Aid to Students for Higher Education. (House Committee Print, 84th Cong., 2d Sess.) Washington, D. C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1956. 194 p.

Describes Federal aid to higher education up to the present time and the efforts to increase aid since 1947. The need for scholarships is explained. A brief description of the individual States' and foreign nations' aid to higher education is included.

87. Federal Educational Activities and Educational Issues Before Congress. A report prepared in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, 82d Cong., 2d Sess., House Document No. 423. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1952. 567 p.

An extremely useful book because it gives some of the details concerning the educational activities of the U. S. Government. Part of the book is a discussion of the educational bills before the 82d Congress, 2d Session.

88. Rathbun, Kenneth C. Working Your Way Through College. Richmond 26, Va., Cavalier Publishing Company, 1951. 55 p.

Written in a light vein, this book has merit in that it can give the prospective student ideas about how to earn enough money to go to college or how to budget time and money after getting there.

89. Reeder, C. W. and S. C. Newman. "The relation of employment to scholarship." Educational Research Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 8 (Nov. 1939), pp. 203-214.

Compares 123 pairs of students at the Ohio State University, matched for ability. The differences in grades between those who worked and those who did not work could not be accounted for by hours of employment. The student with the ability can work and go to college.

90. Reeves, Floyd W., Algo D. Henderson and Philip A. Coven. Matching Needs and Facilities in Higher Education. A report to the Temporary Commission on the Need for a State University. Legislative Document (1948) No. 31. Albany, N. Y., Williams Press, Inc., 1948. 128 p.

Condensation of studies by authors and consultants of the staff of the Commission. It deals with academic, economic, and geographic barriers standing in the way of youths who seek higher education in New York State; presents facilities available in the State to meet the needs of youth for such education and the discrepancy that will exist between present facilities and those that will be needed if the present barriers are removed or greatly reduced. It also suggests means by which the needs of youth and the State for post-high school education can be met.

91. Rich, Wilmer Shields. American Foundations and Their Fields. 7th Ed., New York, American Foundations Information Service, 1955. 744 p.

Listing of over 4,000 foundations giving, as far as is known, the sources of their incomes, the amount expended in 1954 and for what purpose. The foundations are first listed by State, then alphabetically within the State. An alphabetical listing of all foundations. A third listing shows foundations by their field of contribution.

92. Roper, Elmo. Factors Affecting the Admission of High School Seniors to College. Washington, D. C., American Council on Education, 1949. 212 p.

Displays a large number of statistical tables which were the result of a nationwide study of 10,000 representative high-school seniors of June 1947. Questions concerning racial and religious discrimination in relation to admission to college were asked. It is also, because of the questions asked, a study of motivation for college.

93. Rowland, Patricia Kelley. "Financial Management of Forty Graduate Women at Cornell University." Unpublished master's thesis. Graduate School, Cornell University. Ithaca, New York, 1955. 45 p.

A small study of how much the students spent and for what purpose. It shows the typical expenses for women at one institution.

94. Salla, Justine Della. "Scholarships Offered by Industry to High School Graduates." Unpublished master's thesis. Department of Education, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif., 1947. 61 p.

Questionnaire study of 299 industrial concerns. One hundred fifty-two answered the questionnaire and of this number only 30 had an undergraduate scholarship program. Some others were considering establishing them. This study tells about the 30 plans operating in 1946.

95. Schaffner, Martha. "A comparison of the scholastic success of employed and non-employed college students." Unpublished master's thesis. Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, 1936. 46 p.

Compares groups of students, working and non-working, matched in ability. The students working 6-21 hours weekly ranked first scholastically, those working 24 hours or more weekly ranked second, non-working students ranked third. Six hundred ten cases were examined, controlled to represent an average sampling of the student body. To keep scholarships, the students had to have a "C" average.

96. Schlegel, John N. "Colleges are Increasing Student Aid." Educational Record, 2:148-9, April 1955.

Studies on a small scale the scholarship aid situation at 25 selected colleges. The findings are that student aid is on the increase and that the increase is coming out of operating funds. Student aid has increased 155 percent in the institutions studied since 1948-49.

97. Scholarships for the High School Graduates Offered by Private Organizations Throughout the United States. Sacramento, Calif., California State Department of Education, Commission for Vocational Education, Bureau of Occupational Information and Guidance, Occupational Information Bulletin, Sept. 15, 1947, No. 7. 16 p.

An attempt to list scholarships as an aid to high school graduates. The list has not been kept up-to-date.

98. "Seven Ways to Finance a College Education." Changing Times, 7:27-31, April 1953.

Aimed at the people who want to send their children to college, this study tells the parents how to go about saving some of the necessary money. Scholarships, loans, work-school plans, and the tuition plan for those who cannot meet the total bill at one time are mentioned.

99. Slack, Mary Helen. "A study of the county scholarship students in Indiana State Teachers College." Contribution of the Graduate School, No. 415. Unpublished master's thesis. Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, 1940. 50 p.

Concludes that psychological test scores are not a valid criteria for predicting scholastic success. Over half of the students had grades too low to hold the scholarship once they obtained it. Almost one-fourth of the counties had no applicants for scholarships. The scholarship holders participated in extracurricular activities to a greater extent than the general student body.

100. Smith, G. Kerry, ed. Current Issues in Higher Education. Proceedings of the Tenth Annual National Conference on Higher Education. Washington, D. C., Association for Higher Education, 1955.

Proceedings cover the thoughts of over 40 groups on some of the problems of higher education. Most of the papers are thought provoking. There are very few reports on original research or on programs.

101. Smith, Margaret Ruth. Student Aid: Bases of Selection of Students to Whom Loans, Scholarships, and Fellowships are Awarded in a Graduate School of Education. Teachers College, Columbia University, Contributions to Education, No. 704. New York, Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1937. 142 p.

Discusses the administration of a student aid program, the performance of the recipients of student aid compared with those who applied and were turned down and a group that did not request aid. Their achievements after receiving their degrees also are analyzed.

102. State University of New York. Critical Questions About Higher Education. New York, State University of New York, Albany, 1955. 85 p.

Suggests an improved scholarship program for New York based upon a study of the post-high school plans of 20,000 high school seniors. In conclusion, questions are raised regarding an improved scholarship program for New York State.

103. Stice, Glen, William G. Mollenkopf and Warren Torgerson. A Study of the Factors Affecting the College-going Plans of High-Aptitude High School Seniors. Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J., Dec. 1955. 9 p. This study was supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation.

Concludes that the best single predictor of interest in college is the student's vocational aspiration. Study is based upon the highest scoring 29 percent of a sample of 33,000 twelfth-year students from 478 high schools in 45 States. If adequate financial resources were available as many as 95 out of every 100 boys and 91 out of every 100 girls who are capable of profiting from a college education would go to college.

104. Summerville, William F. "A Study of Scholarships Offered to Secondary School Graduates by Colleges and Universities." Contributions of the Graduate School No. 247. Unpublished master's thesis. Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, Ind., 1936. 76 p.

Questionnaire study of the institutions of higher education in Indiana and neighboring States, plus two institutions in all other States. Sixty-six usable answers were received. The study shows who sponsors scholarships and gives some of the general conditions of scholarships.

105. Tead, Ordway. Equalizing Educational Opportunities Beyond the Secondary School. The Inglis Lecture, 1947. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1947. 53 p.

Discussion of scholarships and what can be done by the Federal Government and the local units to assist more students in attending college. Not only financial aid, but also motivation, is treated as a problem. The writer suggests that more than tuition grants be given by the Government to help needy students. One of his recommendations is that education be recognized and be given a place in the Cabinet of the United States.

106. Tolpeltman, W. C. "Financial Aid to Students." Current Issues in Higher Education, 1950. pp. 45-50. Washington, D. C., National Education Association, 1951. 253 p.

A summary of the student aid available now, including a description of the Federal program, is included in this article. It ends with a plea for more Federal aid, but not a return to NYA type of aid.

107. U. S. Bureau of Naval Personnel. Schools and Colleges Granting Concessions to Sons and Daughters of Officers and Enlisted Personnel. Washington, D. C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1943. 28 p.

A special list that is not up-to-date, yet will give Naval personnel an idea of what financial aid is available for their sons and daughters in both secondary schools and colleges. The listing is by State, then by institution. There is a separate list of States giving

scholarships to orphans. Describes the LaVern Moyes scholarship program and scholarships offered by the Daughters of the Cincinnati.

108. United States President's Commission on Higher Education. Higher Education for American Democracy. Washington, D. C., U. S. Government Printing Office, Dec. 1947. 438 p.

Collection of the 6 parts of the Commission's original reports. Volume One sets the goals for higher education and the reasons for setting the goals. Volume Two proposes a scholarship program with Federal assistance. These 2 volumes are the basis for much later discussion. Although the recommendations were not formally adopted, they do form a basis for discussion.

109. U. S. Research and Development Board, Committee on Human Resources, Panel on Manpower. Symposium on Scientific and Specialized Manpower. Washington, D. C., Department of Defense, June 1953.

Collection of 11 papers dealing with the need for scholarships and what is being done to meet that need in the scientific field. All the papers deal with some phase of higher education.

110. Virginia Advisory Legislative Council. Student Aid Programs in State Supported College. Richmond, Va., Commonwealth of Virginia Division of Purchase and Printing, 1951. 36 p.

Calls upon the State to set up a scholarship plan and to enlarge the loan fund. The recommendations were made after a study of the Virginia high school graduates of 1949 and 1950 revealed that about one half of the top 25 percent did not plan to go to college.

111. Warren, William H., Jr. "Who receives our scholarships?" College and University, Vol. 27, No. 3 (April 1952), pp. 378-390.

Reports that the recipients of scholarships at the University of Chicago in 1950 were children of well-educated parents who had high prestige occupations at the higher income levels. The scholarship holders were members of small families who lived in suburban areas.

112. Watts, James H. "Study of Performance of County Scholarship Students at Indiana State Teachers College for the Ten-year Period Ending June 1949." Contributions of the Graduate School, No. 622. Unpublished master's thesis. School of Education, Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, 1949. 27 p.

Surveys the achievement of the scholarship holders and comes to the conclusion that the students are required to have too high a grade index to keep their scholarships. Some of the counties do not use their scholarships. Some counties do not send superior students to the college as shown by their scholarship index.

113. West, Elmer D. Background for a National Scholarship Policy. Compiled and edited by Elmer D. West under the supervision of the Sub-

committee to Correlate Basic Data for a National Scholarship Policy of the Committee on Relationships of Higher Education to the Federal Government. Washington, D. C., American Council on Education, 1955. 160 p.

Raising many questions, this book, through a review of the material, suggests some of the answers. The bibliography is large, but not broken down into topics. Before determining the policy, the questions raised by the author must be answered.

114. "What College Really Costs." Changing Times, 9:29-31. Oct. 1955.

Remarks on the study of college costs by the Office of Education and the mention of some of the scholarship help available to prospective college students.

115. White, R. Clyde. These Will Go To College. Cleveland, the Press of Western Reserve University, 1952. 108 p.

Sponsored by the Cleveland Foundation, this is a prediction as to how many high school graduates from the Cleveland area will attend college during the next 17 years.

116. Wight, Edward Allen. Financial Assistance to Students in the University of Chicago. A dissertation submitted to the faculty of the Division of the Social Sciences in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Chicago, Illinois. Private edition, distributed by the University of Chicago libraries, 1936. 162 p.

Gives an accurate picture of the scholarship situation during the twenties. After the start of the depression the entire program was reorganized so that it became more effective. The statistics concerning students are well arranged. This is one of the few studies that have shown the amount of delinquent loans and what was done to collect them.

117. Wilkins, Theresa Birch. Scholarships and Fellowships Available at Institutions of Higher Education. Federal Security Agency, Bulletin 1951, Washington, D. C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1951. 248 p.

Listing of scholarships available. Although 6 years old, it is still being used and quoted. Parts of the list have been reprinted commercially within the last year.

118. Williams, Robert L. "The Administration of Scholarships." Journal of Higher Education, 17:97-99, Feb. 1946.

Sets forth some standards to observe when setting up a scholarship program or to use when there is an evaluation of a scholarship program.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

119. Wittman, Milton. "Scholarship Aid in Social Work Education. A dissertation submitted to the faculty of the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University. New York, 1956. 189 p.

Comprehensive study of financial aids to students in social work. Describes the general characteristics of the recipient, how the recipient feels about the aid that he is receiving and how the schools of social work feel about the student financial aid program. Based on a questionnaire study of 25 percent of the graduate students of social work enrolled in November 1953. Bibliography.

120. Young, Francis Rodman. Subsidization of Students in Teacher Training Institutions. Publication No. 2018. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1950.

Undertaken to determine the extent to which students in teacher training institutions are being subsidized by private funds and the judgments of the administrators concerning the effectiveness of present program as well as their recommendations for changes, improvements, and replacements of procedures. The method used to obtain data was by questionnaires. Over 75 percent of the scholarships came from institutions and from the State.

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